

Soviets Fail To Conclude German Trade Agreement

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The official Russian soviet trade commission has notified German firms with which it has been dealing here that it is unable to conclude pending agreements. It says it is hampered in the execution of its contracts by difficulty in securing permission for its representatives to enter Germany and by lack of office space in Berlin.

The commission which has a monopoly on German trade, has at present a personnel of 340 office rooms. The Tageblatt, commenting on the complaint, charges the trouble is due to "Prussian bureaucracy, the psychology of which can easily be seen in the fear of bolshevism which has sought a last resort in the bureau of officialdom."

The Tageblatt adds that with all the safeguards in the hands of the authorities, the police can easily control Russian radical activities. It charges that the Prussian minister of the interior is going out of his way to hamper the Russian representatives and argues the necessity of the soviet commission in increasing its staff, in order to be able to handle the increasing business upon which Germany must count for much of her future commercial advantages.

It is reported that well informed quarters had negotiations under way for the establishment of a Russian credit fund here of one billion marks to be guaranteed by Russian treasury notes which will not be put in circulation.

To this proposal Die Zeitung suggests the possibility that the arrangement will lead to the reconstruction of Russia, with German reparations bonds.

It has been announced that the Deutsche Bank, the Berlin chamber of commerce, the Dresdner bank and Warburg bank house having been named as correspondents of the Russian state bank and that commercial telegraphic connection are available to all parts of Russia.

Wants Guarantee Of Cost Of Production For Wheat Growers

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The "curtailment of acreage devoted to staple farm products, suggested by the secretary of agriculture, will be evidence that our civilization has gone to smash," Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers National Council, declared in a statement today.

"Millions of people are starving in the world, and millions are underfed in the United States," he said. "We must immediately have the government guarantee the wheat growers the cost of production, and control wheat products through to the city baker."

Specials

Friday and Saturday

Fresh Ranch Eggs, dozen 40c

Heinz Demonstration Now Going On.

Heinz Plum Pudding, medium size, SPECIAL 47c

Heinz Mince Meat, 2-lb. tin, SPECIAL 54c

Just received a fresh shipment of Camembert and Neufchatel Cheese. Try our New York Cream Cheese—Today.

PAY'N TAKIT
Grand Central Public Market

Plunkett Predicts Anglo-Irish Pact Will Be Ratified

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Sir Horace Plunkett, arriving yesterday for a period of quiet in the west, predicted that the Irish peace treaty would be ratified and that Ulster would join in formation of the Irish free state.

Asked how he knew, he replied: "Because even if the Dail cannot, on account of the pledges of its members to an Irish republic, agree to another form of government, it will have to consult the people and they will be for the treaty."

"The terms of the treaty are substantially those I have advocated for two and a half years, so I am naturally happy about them. So also should Irishmen and friends of Ireland in America feel."

"In so far as the Irish question is the old conflict between Britain and Ireland, I believe it to be buried. Of course there will remain many Irish questions which will take a long time to settle. In this respect we are in the same position as every other civilized people."

The Ulster difficulty is no longer an issue in British politics, I am confident there will be a whole new spirit in Ireland in regard to this difficulty.

"It would be in the best interests of the island to join hands with the great majority of their fellow countrymen, as the southern Unionists have done, in building up the Irish free state."

"But if they do not come in at once I have no doubt that they will do so very soon."

Government Planning Added Facilities To Treat Disabled Vets

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Government facilities for the treatment of nearly 60,000 former service patients will be provided by additional hospital beds in 18 states early next year, it was announced yesterday by Director Forbes of the veterans' bureau.

At present, he said, there are available 10,770 government beds for tubercular patients and 5240 beds for the neuro-psychiatric patients. Additional hospital facilities for 2150 tubercular patients, he said, are to be installed in Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, Florida, Wisconsin, Ohio, Massachusetts, Alabama, Pennsylvania, New York and Colorado, while additional beds for 3500 neuro-psychiatric patients will be established in Maryland, Georgia, Indiana, New York, Alabama, California and Missouri.

250 Troopers Reach Nogales Army Camp From Fort Huachuca

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 29.—Two hundred and eighty soldiers, transferred from the Tenth United States cavalry at Fort Huachuca to the Twenty-fifth infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little here, arrived here yesterday afternoon and immediately were assigned to companies. The men were brought here in trucks.

Ask Irish Volunteers To Observe Discipline

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The official organ of the Irish volunteers today published the following statement: "The officers and men of our army again have to face a period of uncertainty before the vital decision affecting the future of the army and of the whole nation have been arrived at by those controlling Ireland's destinies. They must observe during this period of uncertainty the same splendid discipline as shown since the first political crisis arose."

Debs Rests At Home After Long Absence

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Back at his home after almost three years in prison because of his anti-war speech in 1918, Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist, spent today in quiet, broken only by visits of friends. He announced tonight that all plans for his future activities would be held in abeyance for some time. Friends said he would make a lecture tour next year, probably under the auspices of the socialist party.

Most of the socialist party leaders who had gathered here to welcome Debs back visited him today and then left for their homes.

Hawaii has 42,500 public school pupils and 7500 private school pupils. Every hour of the 24 throughout the day and night 1,400,000 letters are mailed in this country.

PROPOSE FARM CREDITS

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—A credit system that would give relief to the farmer with a small acreage as well as to the farmer with large holdings of land, was urged by J. J. Gronna, U. S. senator from North Dakota, former United States senator in Congress today before the joint congressional committee investigating short rural credit.

Japan Re-Opens Treaty Question

(Continued from Page 1)

The Japanese empire, Baron Shidehara of the Japanese delegation after discussing the subject with Secretary Hughes took the Japanese request to Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British, and it was said afterwards that some definite clarification scheme might be brought forward formally in the near future.

In view of the difference of opinion on the treaty's scope between President Harding and the American delegates, the Japanese think there at least should be an exchange of formal notes among the four powers setting forth the meaning of the pact before dispute. They are said to desire that the main Japanese group of islands be not included under the treaty, but on the other hand the British desire that Australia and New Zealand shall be within its scope.

Borah Talks With Tumulty
At the senate in the afternoon, echoes of the proposed fight on ratification of the four power agreement continue to reach the delegates. In a statement today Senator King, Democrat of Utah, referred to the treaty and set forth a summary of what he called the "monumental failure" of the Washington negotiations. The ratification fight also was discussed today by Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, a leader of the anti-treaty forces, and Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to Woodrow Wilson, in a conference which gave impetus to speculation as to what attitude might be taken by the former president.

This far, no intimation of Mr. Wilson's opinion of the treaty or other conference issues has figured in conference circles. Some of his friends are said to believe he may in some way make his position known before very long. Neither Senator Borah, nor Mr. Tumulty would say whether the former president's purposes were discussed today.

The debate over submarine regulation today centered about the resolution presented yesterday by Elihu Root, the American delegation. General approval of the first of these resolutions, expressing adherence to the principles of search and seizure as already established in international law, was expressed by the powers.

There was an effort during the debate to refer the whole subject to a commission of jurists, but the Americans and British took a determined stand for definite action at the present conference. A far different situation developed when the second Root resolution, proposing that submarines be prohibited from attacking commerce in any circumstances, was brought up. Such a proposition would involve a change from the present understanding of international law, and there was a lively discussion over how such a change could be made so it would be accepted by all nations. Mr. Balfour suggested an amendment to make the prohibition immediately effective as between the five powers and Root acceded to the proposal. The meeting then adjourned.

May Renew Sub Question
It was said tonight that the French, Italians and Japanese all would be unprepared to act finally on the resolution until they had further communicated with their governments, but there was apparent tendency among the Italians to favor, and the French to oppose the plan. Some French delegates seemed to regard the suggestion as a renewal in another form of the British request for abolition of underwater craft altogether.

In some quarters it was suggested the French might accede to the plan on condition that the conference take a positive stand for freedom of the seas, a proposal which did not seem likely to find favor among the delegations. Among the Italians there appeared to be a disposition to believe acceptance of the proposal might be to Italy's benefit because of the large amount of supplies which must bring over easily-severed trade routes in the Mediterranean.

For the British, it was declared that even if the amended Root proposition of the French, and submarine prohibition from attacking merchant ships, Great Britain would continue to organize her trawlers against possible submarine attacks. The British, it was said by one of their spokesmen, would not regard such a proposition as tantamount to abolition of the submarine because they would feel that in time of stress an enemy might disregard the rules as Germany did in the world war.

The aircraft sub-committee, which practically completed its report today was said to regard the question of regulating air warfare quite as troublesome as the problem of drafting submarine restrictions. The report is said to recommend, however, that some steps be taken which other nations to adhere to the present agreement.

The discussion for the day ended at this point, those associated with Mr. Root in the sub-committee to draft the first declaration already accepted in principle, being the following: Great Britain, Sir Auckland Geddes; France, Vice Admiral De

Bon and M. Kammerer; Italy, Sen. Ricci; Japan, Mr. Hanihara.

The naval committee of the Washington conference debated the Root resolution all day before arriving at a decision. It was one of resolutions over to a committee with instructions to draft its language without modifications of the principles stated in the original proposal.

Secretary Hughes invited the discussion immediately upon the convening of the committee. Mr. Balfour for the British group declared that providing article one did in fact "really embody the existing rules of war," he personally believed it desirable that "these should be reaffirmed in their relation to submarine warfare."

Reiterating that he spoke only for himself, Mr. Balfour said he believed "formal and authoritative statement that submarines had no license to break the rules by which other forms of war were bound could do nothing but good."

Admiral De Bon of the French group, said he shared wholly Mr. Balfour's view and that the French delegation gave "in principle our general adherence" to the statement that submarines "should of necessity be bound by the rules of international law."

"But as this law is of a very special nature," Admiral De Bon said, "it seems to me that the French delegation would be to refer the consideration of the text submitted by Mr. Root to a committee of jurists which would advise us as to its opinion in regard to the wording to be adopted."

Senator Schanzer said the Italian delegation had already given "full adherence to the aim to which Mr. Root's proposal tends," but added the Italians thought formulation of the rules of war should be examined by a committee of jurists. The text of the Root resolutions, he said, had been cabled to Rome.

Senator Schanzer pointed out that article one and article two of the Root proposals appeared to conflict. Inasmuch as article one admitted with certain reservations of the destruction of merchant craft by submarines while article two "definitely prohibits" the use of submarines for destruction of merchant ships.

Define Merchant Craft
"I should wish therefore," he said, "to know in what was the second resolution talked with the first."

He also suggested that "a clear definition of merchant craft" might throw light on the question involved. He invited an explanation from Mr. Root.

Sir Robert Borden, for Canada, said he understood Mr. Root to set forth "existing rules" which had been or should have been, the general practice in the past to govern the action of nations in time of war."

He had no doubt the rules were correctly stated and should have been followed by belligerent vessels during the recent war, although in fact they had been "wantonly violated."

But Mr. Root's proposal went much further, he added, and the signatories were asked to pledge themselves to recognize "the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers," without violating the existing rules which had been or should have been, the general practice in the past to govern the action of nations in time of war."

He had no doubt the rules were correctly stated and should have been followed by belligerent vessels during the recent war, although in fact they had been "wantonly violated."

But Mr. Root's proposal went much further, he added, and the signatories were asked to pledge themselves to recognize "the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers," without violating the existing rules which had been or should have been, the general practice in the past to govern the action of nations in time of war."

The speaker said he thought it "wise and indeed essential in the interests of humanity that this proposal should be accepted," but that the exact wording might be considered by an expert body, "provided this should not prevent action by this conference." Mr. Robert also declared himself in favor of Mr. Root's third suggested declaration, holding submarine commanders personally responsible and subject to penalty for acts of piracy for any violation of the rules, whether by order of their government or not.

Jap Delegates Agree
The Japanese delegation was in accord with the substance of article one of the Root resolution, Mr. Hanihara said, but he added he believed the question should be referred to experts for drafting.

Referring to Senator Schanzer's inquiry, Mr. Root said it was obvious article two could not be consistent with article one, since it proposed a change in international law.

"Article one," he said, "is a statement of existing law; article two if adopted, would constitute a change from existing law and therefore it is impossible to say it is not inconsistent."

As to Senator Schanzer's suggestion that merchant ships of war proposed in the proposed five power declaration, Mr. Root said:

"Nothing more clearly or better understood than the subject we call merchant ships. The merchant ship, its treatment, its rights, its protection and its immunity belong to the law of the law of nations."

He had hoped yesterday, Mr. Root continued that the delegations would accept legal opinion on the proposed five power declaration and that "we would have had here today the results of that inquiry."

"I would like to say," he continued, "that I am entitled to know whether any delegation questions this statement of existing law. Does this, or does it not state the law as it exists? If it does, you are all in favor of it. What, then, hinders its adoption?"

Mr. Root read again the brief principles of his article one and again asked if there was any question as to the correctness of it.

"Mr. Malkin," he said, turning to one of the British legal advisers, "is there any doubt about that?" Mr. Malkin replied that "in principle there was no doubt at all."

Mr. Root then took up his resolution proposing strict application of the rules he had set forth for submarines as well as other naval craft.

Head Public Opinion
"The public opinion of the world," he said, "that the submarine is not under any circumstances exempt from the rules above stated. That is a negation of the declaration of Germany in the war that if a submarine could not capture a merchant vessel in accordance with established rules, the rules must fall and the submarine was entitled to make the capture. The public opinion of the civilized world has denied this and has rendered its judgment in the action that won the war. It was the revolt of humanity against the position of Germany that led to Germany's defeat."

"My friends and colleagues this is real life we are dealing with here. This is no perfunctory business for a committee of lawyers. It is a statement of action and of undisputed principles universally known and not open to discussion, put in such form that it may crystallize the public opinion of the world, that there may be no doubt in any future war whether the kind of action that sent down the Lusitania is legitimate war or piracy."

"We can not justify ourselves in separating without some declaration that will give voice to the humane opinion of the world upon this subject, which was the most vital, the most heartfelt, the most stirring to the conscience and to the feeling of the people of all our countries of anything that occurred during the late war. I should be ashamed to go on with this conference, without some declaration, some pronouncement by the council of the league of nations of the proposal of the advisory committee of jurists assembled by the council of the league that a conference for the advancement of international law" be created.

"The door was closed," he said. "Where do we stand? Is this not to be a world regulated law?"

Somebody Must Move
The speaker said there was no adequate law to govern submarines, aircraft or poison gases and "somebody must move." His resolution, he said, "proposed to reinstate the rules of war that have been trampled under foot, flouted and disregarded."

"Is there a distinction," he continued, "that can afford to go back to its own people and say to them upon the proposal being presented to us we referred it to a committee of lawyers and adjourned?"

"I am not going to be buried under a committee of lawyers myself, and these rules can not be buried under them. Either we speak clearly and intelligently the voice of humanity which has sent us here and to which we must report, or that voice will speak for itself and speaking without us will be our condemnation."

Mr. Root said he opposed reference of the solution to a committee of lawyers, or to any other committee.

"I ask for a vote upon it here," he said.

Sir John Salmond, for New Zealand also opposed reference to a legal committee but warned against haste. He pointed out that read "literally," paragraph three of article one would mean that even a merchant ship which refused to stop when signalled by a submarine could not be attacked until her passengers and crew had been placed in safety.

He also said article two had not disclosed its relation as a proposed eventual substitute for article one until Mr. Root had explained its purpose.

Want Simple Rules
Senator Lodge declared "simplicity of statement" was the first aim in reaffirming the rules of warfare and that the Root resolutions accomplished this aim. He supported Mr. Root's argument and opposed reference to a legal committee, saying there were in the delegations those able to put the statement to submarine rules in proper form.

"What I should like to see done by this conference," he said, "is to decide on a policy. We can easily take care of amendments suggested."

"This policy has been presented and will not stand. The world today wants an unequivocal declaration against the sinking of the Lusitania. I know the opinion of my country."

"What will be the alternative if we fail to reach this decision? We shall leave the door of uncertainty open to the type of man commanding the submarine which sank the Lusitania to wage war in that way."

"I hope and pray... that the world may hear the voice of this conference speaking clearly against the continuance of the use of submarines for the destruction of merchant vessels and innocent lives, those of women and children and non-combatants."

Senator Underwood expressed "heartily concurrence" with Mr. Root's views.

"I believe we have now reached at this table," he said, "the dividing of the ways as to what the conference stands for. Are we to proclaim that we are still tied to the dead body of the war that is past, or that the civilized nations of the world desire to attain and accomplish new ideals of peace, that we intend to put war behind and peace ahead?"

"If we are only met here for a temporary armistice, if we are only temporarily tired of war, with our treasuries exhausted... if we agree to fly the white flag for a few years until we grow strong for war again, let us adjourn now and let the horrors of the next war teach statement the lessons which is necessary, that civilization may progress toward the ideal of permanent peace."

"If we are met here only to save dollars or francs or shillings for a few years, we had better adjourn."

Senator Schanzer said a misunderstanding as to Italy's position appeared to have arisen which he could not "for one instant allow," to continue but must clear up the misunderstanding. The Italian delegation was "opposed to any measure tending to render war less inhuman," he said, adding: "It is surely not the Italian del-

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to bring out such explanations of the wording of the Root resolution as those Mr. Root has been kind enough to give, he added.

egation that one could reproach for any hesitation in supporting anything which can make us progress toward a higher civilization."

The Italian purpose had been, he said, merely to